

1250, 1255, 1259, 1261, 1269

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Susan S. Tamke: <i>Make a Joyful Noise Unto the Lord</i>	1261
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René Belletto: <i>Livre d'histoire (Extraits)</i>	1267
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Despite all this, there are numerous valuable insights scattered throughout the book. It may therefore be used as an often consulted reference work by anyone who wishes to whom the outline of the period is already familiar. But the outline itself must still be sought elsewhere.

Frederick Williams's commentary on Callimachus's *Hymn to Apollo* (113pp, Oxford University Press, £7.50) is the first to be published in English in the Introduction to *Callimachus* summarizes his views on the poem by saying that it is concerned "primarily not with politics or religion, but with literature".

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TLS Commentary

Desperation's dandy

There are only two adjectives writers care about any more according to Tom Wolfe: they are "brilliant" and "outrageous". Hunter S. Thompson, he says, has a free hold on both of them. Thompson is certainly Wolfe's closest rival for the laureateship of the New Journalism—Mailer to his Capote, Swift to his Addison—but according to last night's *Omnibus*, "Fear and Loathing on the Road to Hollywood" time has caught up with the self-imposed obsolescence of the new. The outlaw hero of *Hell's Angels*, chronicler of "a savage journey to the heart of the American dream", faces, later this year, not only the publication of his Collected Works but their imminent mythologisation via the Hollywood dream machine. As he says in the *Omnibus* film: "Now I'm just in the way. I'm no longer necessary. It would be much better if I died."

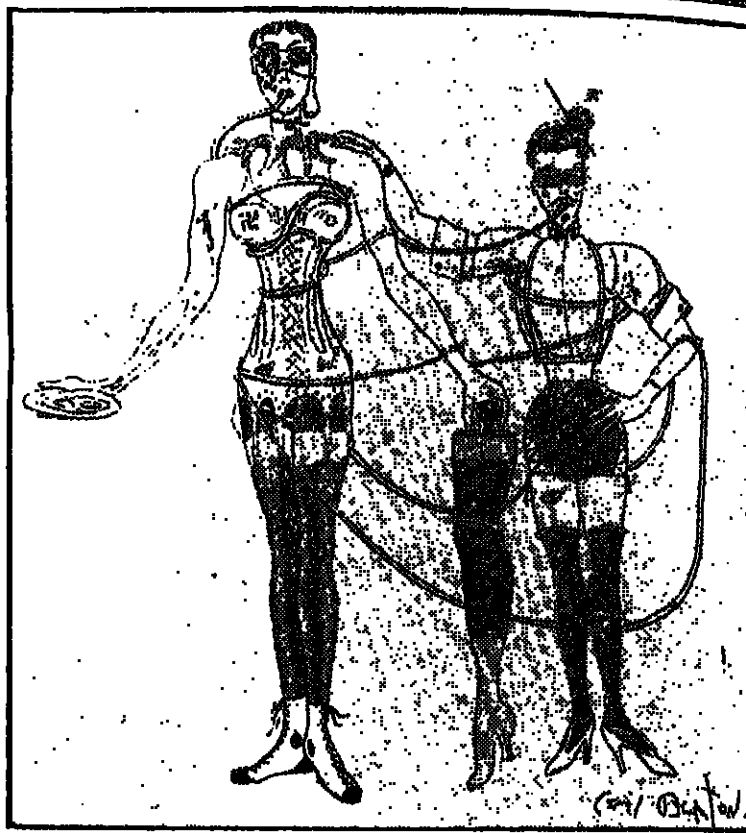
Thompson's reputation is based on three books of increasingly swart and bizarre reportage, *Hell's Angels* (1966), *Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas* (1971) and *Fear and Loathing on the Campaign Trail 1972* (1973). They made him first a youth cult hero and then a journalist's journalist, quoted by the wizards of the national press and rickety off by the pundits of the *Columbia Journalism Review*. In the early 1960s Thompson had been a regular reporter in *Rise*, then he got involved in the drug and violence subculture of the Bay Area, an involvement that left him half dead in a California roadhouse and writing *Hell's Angels* as he convalesced. Subsequent quests into the lower depths were undertaken at the behest of *Rolling Stone* and in the persona of his doppelgänger, Raoul Duke.

In *Fear and Loathing*, Duke is represented as a violent and drug-crazed gun-freak, sent to cover a motorcycle race in Vegas then diverted to a convention of narcotics officers, which turns into a pharmacological Armageddon. Like other celebrated American journalists, Jimmy Breslin or George Plimpton, Thompson made his mark as a sportswriter (his first article to employ the characteristic cranked-up style of parajournalism, "The Kentucky Derby is Decadent and Depraved" appeared in *Scarlet* in 1970) and the character of Raoul Duke is in some aspects a mad macho parody of this type of journalist: Duke's name still appears, as Sports Editor, on the overloaded *Rolling Stone* masthead. In his next book, *Fear and Loathing on the Campaign Trail*, Thompson achieved many of his most startling effects by subverting the conventions of traditional political reportage and exposing the collaboration between the press and the politicians. By making his own role as reporter of the campaign he was able to reveal the mechanics of news manipulation, vindicating

in retrospect the characteristic first-person subjective stance of the new journalism. It could only be done by someone possessing not simply professional cunning but also a willingness to burn his boats. There was no such thing as "off the record" and Thompson did not shrink from violent and scatological denunciations of politicians he despised.

Such an operation also required a paper well-heeled enough to run a National Affairs Bureau yet prepared to sacrifice its future credit in Washington. It is a pity that the *Omnibus* film does not explore these aspects of *Rolling Stone's* foray into mainstream journalism. The "Fear and Loathing" sequence was the finest hour of an anomalous magazine that emerged from the counter-culture in the early 1960s, flowered for a decade and has now declined to become an up-market version of *Time*. The magazine's *Rolling Stone* that commissioned Ralph Steadman's astonishing drawings for *Fear and Loathing*—they also figure largely in the film. And the staff of *Rolling Stone* clearly put together the texts of the two books. There are many points where the copy seems to have been extracted at gunpoint by desperate editors: notebooks and tape transcripts are sent verbatim over the "mojo wire" (Thompson's name for the Xerox telecopier), magazine and author conspiring to reveal the mechanics of composition as well as those of the political process being described.

This association of death and deadlines Thompson describes as "something as simple and basically perverse as whatever instinct it is that causes a Jackrabbit to wait until the last possible second to dart across the road in front of a speeding car". The Thompson of *Omnibus*, however, is more like a moody cur. Despite Steadman's deft glamorization of him in the opening scene, a Jackrabbit to wait, he sometimes goes for people with mace guns. Thompson in fact does little more than stalk with the peacocks in his Aspen enclave, mock the film town or tense the Los Angeles creaming designer not without embracing the irony of his professional spotlessness, he has commissioned a vast funerary monument ("I'm a firm believer in the dust to dust, ashes to ashes concept") asking him if he's heard of Albert Speer. The *Omnibus* does not show us the writer at work, though there are enough extracts from his books to represent fairly the extremes of savage comic effect and violent indignation that are encompassed in his prose. Most important, the film fails to make the point that behind his coiled excess and manic braggadocio Thompson is a serious critic of American civilization; not a mandarin moralist as Tom Wolfe has become, but a knife-edge satirist, a dandy of desperation.



The originator of punk? A swastika (on breast) and a safety-pin (in upper arm) feature in this self-portrait by Cecil Beaton (left) with Lady Diana Abdy in costume for a fancy dress ball at the Palazzo Barbero in Venice in the 1930s. The drawing is by Jeremy Cooper, 9 Glen Place, Little Russell Street, London WC1, a recently opened gallery which specialises in prints, furniture, photographs, watercolours and objets d'art of the period 1830-1930.

Fifty years on...

The Letters of Katherine Mansfield were reviewed by Geoffrey West in the TLS of November 1, 1938: Katherine Mansfield not only recognized her while she was dying of a spiritual "poverty of life". Less than three months later she was dead.

A certain amount of criticism, Mr. Murry writes in his introductory Note, "was directed against the publication of her Journal on the ground that the revelations were too intimate," and he opines that "the same criticism can be made with equal justice of these volumes". We do not agree. Katherine Mansfield goes deep in her letters, but she does reserve something as in her journals, written for her own perusal, she did not. If the letters tell us more, and the story of her solitary progress is related more explicitly in those two volumes than anywhere—that is because, to the point they reach, it is their intention to expound and make clear.

We have striven to indicate, not briefly, what seems to us the deepest and most important impression made by these letters, and that which places them as one in kind with those of Tolstoy or of Keats—with whom, how surely! she was one in spirit.

Temporarily she gave up writing, as she abandoned all medical treatment. No doctor, she said, could cure her while she was dying of a spiritual "poverty of life". Less than three months later she was dead.

Above all she esteemed honesty—and the courage to be honest. Continuously she exercised it, precisely deeper. She came to see that one must do more than come to terms; one must, finally, accept. . . . But she herself took a further step, for she was still dissatisfied; her path led on. It led her to a private life as she knew not whether—and yet she followed. At the last it was literally asked of her that she should throw away her life in order to save it. No longer, integrity demanded, could she "live one way and think another". . . .

Such a determined covering of traces was consistent with Katherine's lifelong hatred of gossip, the belief that a poet has much right to a private life as anyone else. Living in an age in which "chatter about Harriet" appealed to many readers more than the poetry of Shelley, and the revelations about Coleridge attracted many who were little attracted to read *Servant of the French Revolution*, she was well aware of the dangers. Peeping at the famous dead had become a pastime on this side of the Atlantic and on the other, and as a consequence a useful source of information for every Mr. Giddings in the

Grammar and graciousness

By Ian Jack

PHILIP KELLEY and RONALD HUDSON (compilers): *The Brownings' Correspondence: A Checklist*. The Browning Institute/Longmans Press. \$95 (\$65 to individuals). P.O. Box 2983, Grand Central Station, NY 10017.

London, 1886. A crowded room in a rather grand house in Warwick Square. An old man of striking appearance is taking papers from an ancient leather trunk, glancing at them, and throwing most of them into the fire. A visitor of city or, so accompanied by a much younger man, is looking on with interest. The host, who is writing his work, chatting as he goes. The younger of the two, already an avid collector, is fascinated as a bundle of letters from Carlyle goes into the fire, and then the manuscripts of the great man's unpublished early poems. Two copies of a first published poem, a great one, are put on one side. The young man would give anything to have one of them, but does not dare say so.

So an alternative opening for *Walden* is given. But Thomas Carlyle's account of his first visit to Browning in the company of J. L. Furness, the founder of the Browning Society. It is a pity that the poet could not know that the deferential young man was so

troubled as an example of a human type which had always fascinated Browning. The poet's own words, "the twaddle of graciousness", in 1887, for example, we find him assuring a certain Edward O. Wolcott that "the mere word Colorado, Denver, or the like, will be a joy to me from its association with the name and existence of the friend whom without seeing, I am privileged to know sufficiently". There will be few to regret that this ambiguous fragment, quoted in a bookseller's catalogue, is the only one of the poet's letters which has been cleared of his papers, and had burnt letters which, though his parents lived, he had written to them by way of minute daily four-leaf from Russia, Italy, and England.

Yet throughout his life Browning was a great many interesting letters, most often to sympathetic and intelligent women. Edward C. Maclellan's edition of his letters to Isabella Blagden (for example) occupies an honourable place in the long list of letters which have already been published: a shelf which has to be supplemented by a whole bookcase for books which contain (most often) just one or two letters, the evidence that a writer of a volume of letters had achieved some degree of acquaintance with the famous old poet.

While it is not surprising that publications of this sort often fail to give a date and a place, it is regrettable that the general standard of accuracy in more recent collections of his letters is often extraordinarily low. The volume entitled *Robert Browning and Julia Wedgwood*, edited by Richard Curle in 1937 is a case in point. The unreliability of the published text of this important collection, which provides information about the composition of *The Ring and the Book*, is exemplified by the omission of the words here italicized from a letter of which I know give it the largest share of your approval, but I doubt how much that implies, conceive a convex are so wonderfully unlike in the world of Art, your concave and convex especially so.

The sheer shoddiness of so much "Browning scholarship" should perhaps be regarded as a fate of the Browning Institute, which he so often manifested about such matters as the correction of proofs and the provision of accurate information about the revision of the poems. That was one Browning. The other, more truly the Browning, was a lover of obscure books, a close student of the history of art, an excellent linguist who (like his father, before him) "was a scholar

and knew Greek". It is hard to imagine what this Browning, the Browning who celebrated the Grammarian, would have thought of the less creditable of his recent students.

Philip Kelley and Ronald Hudson would not claim to be scholars like the Grammarian, but they share his obsessive quality and his splendid enthusiasm for his subject. Neither of them is a university teacher, and while they acknowledge the assistance of three learned foundations, they are not university teachers.

The importance of the early letters to Browning, but they share his work has been carried out partly at their own expense and wholly as a result of their personal conviction that they are engaged on a task of the greatest importance. Their work is an example of that "purely disinterested scholarship" which Browning once described as having always seemed to him "to have far more important bearings, moral and intellectual, than are commonly recognized" (Letter 67:39). Mr Kelley, who is a printer, has himself done the typesetting, a labour involving more than three million keystrokes. As a result of almost twenty years of work he and his collaborator have been able to add (on a rough count) some 2,500 letters and fragments of letters to the 1,900 listed in the "Calendar" included in the *Browning Society* edition of the *Browning Society* bibliography which was their starting-point. The remainder of the "9,789 entries" representing 10,000 documents are for letters by Elizabeth Barrett (the great majority) and letters to one or both of them (a substantial minority). About 1,700 letters still believed to be in existence have not yet been found, and it is one of the objects of the publication of the checklist to elicit information about their whereabouts. The great aim is "a multi-volume edition of the poets' correspondence" which is expected to run to "between 40 and 50 volumes": work on this is now well under way.

While I hope that this ambitious scheme is feasible, I think I would have considered limiting myself to the letters of Browning, giving only the more important of the letters of EBB in their entirety and contenting myself with quotations from the others, when that is possible, with an indication of the evidence, as well as details of where the manuscript may be found (if it survives) and of where (if anywhere) the letter has been printed. When the source catalogue any extract there given is reproduced: a good many of these quotations relate to the poems, some confirming what we already know, others—such as "How deep the shadow of the past" (87:239)—relatively susceptible to conjecture, but others again—"Is not the key to the meaning of the poem" (89:150)—obviously destined to remain unintelligible unless the manuscript eventually turns up.

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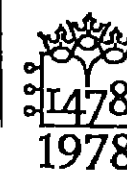
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JONATHAN CAPE

Long-running rabbits

Watership Potemkin it isn't, but then the novel isn't exactly *Warren Potts* either. Nevertheless, the animated film of Richard Adams' great fable is always honest and frequently quite good.

It looks unpromising at first, with the rabbits' creation myth told as a prologue in cheery outlines reminiscent of a Unicef Christmas card, and a line about Frith making the stars by scattering his droppings over the sky tastelessly suppressed. But when the story enters the graphics avoided at least 25 per cent of the time, a *Silly Symphony* pretentiousness or Tom and Jerry raucousness. When these rabbits were pricked, they bled.

The pictorial style is mainly Basic English Rural Watercolour, the precise, unfussy vernacular of Beatrix Potter and a whole school of competent botanists. Just occasionally it reaches after the glossy mimicry of Audubon, while the gaudy woodlands and menacing burrows can't avoid Rackham. There are abstract interludes, unexpected in a narrative cartoon, as when a rabbit's

eye view of an electricity pylon dissolves in to a whirl of threatening polygons, or when a dance of rabbits becomes a *Tristan* of leaf format. These sequences are impressive and prevent a too-rustic uniformity of style.

It was a tactful editorial decision that the rabbits' mouths should not move when they spoke; but this, and too little variation in the dubbed voices, means that some conversational passages suffer. Quite simply, it is not clear which words are coming out of which rabbit (though the problem does not arise when the voice is the voice of Michael Horn or Zera Noelle). As a result, some of the rabbits' elaborate stratagems were unintelligible, except to readers of the book: Bigwig's cry of "Hraks" when eyeball to eyeball with wicked, "I'm a rabbit, I'm a rabbit, I'm a rabbit," means that some of the rabbits who did not know this was Rabbit for shit.

It has been generally agreed that whatever else Richard Adams' protagonists are, they are certainly

and unallegorically rabbits: they move, eat and respond like rabbits, even though they think like humans, and bring human greed to their lettuce and human courage to the defence of their litters.

The film anthropomorphizes no more: it is not a disguised parable, but a legomorphous version of *Pilgrim's Progress*, as the Bunyanesque bunnies encounter Giant Despair, Vanity Fair (complete with playboy bunnies) and make their way to the Celestial City (or Coney Island). The dense political argument of the book is simplified into a sort of *Animal Farm* about animals, and there is an obtrusively rabbitish supernaturalism: the providential nature of providential escapes is underlined, and Little Fiver is continually throwing clairvoyant fits.

A line about the universality of self-interest, which in the book is spoken by the Black Rabbit, is here taken from this leporine angel of death and given to the sun god. If the story was anything more than a gripping and endearing adventure, thought to matter, it doesn't

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The Old Bailey
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To the Editor

Atrocities

Sir—I am puzzled why Ainslie Embree in his excellent review of Christopher Hill's *The Great Mutiny: India 1857* (October 20) should term it "an early... episode in the racial, cultural, and religious hatreds that characterize the modern world". In that same year the tensions between Maronites and Druze in Lebanon were coming to a head and would erupt in the massacres of 1858-60. In 1840 there had been the false charges of ritual murder brought against the Jewish community in Damascus. Early in the century there were the atrocities on both sides in the Greek war of independence and the Peninsular war; and the savagery of the Wahabi tribes of central Arabia, both against Mecca and Medina, shines common to all Islam, and against the Shi'ite shrines of Najaf and Karbala. In the eighteenth century I recall the Gordon riots in London, the suppression of the Jesuit order by the "enlightenment", and the atrocities that marked the rise of the Qajar dynasty in Iran; in the seventeenth the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the religious wars in Scotland and Ireland, the conflict of episcopalian and dissent in England; and the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb's persecution of Hindus, that provoked Marathi rebellion and the militancy of the Sikhs after almost a century of exceptional Mughal toleration.

There is no need to extend the list to demonstrate the continuity of the marks of the beast that lurks beneath the skin of us all. Perhaps Americans like your reviewer were particularly shocked by My Lai because they believed that (thanks to Thomas Jefferson?) they were not as other men are...

GEORGE KIRK

Department of History, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002.

Authors and Unions

Sir—Fears have been expressed, in letters discussing the Society of Authors turning into a trade union, that this forthcoming event may result in some kind of totalitarian control of what the Society's members produce. I am a Polish novelist and poet and a member of the International PEN Centre for Writers in Exile, newly elected to full membership in the Society of Authors. I am happy to say, my past experience does not make me share these fears.

Poland's pre-Second World War principal organization of authors, which I had the honour of representing at the World Congress of Writers, Peace and Democracy held in New York in 1939, was trade union with its name fully emphasizing the Trade Union of Polish Writers. Poland's present Union of Polish Writers is not a trade union, having dropped the term "Trade".

How does this fact relate to the above mentioned fears?

SYDOR REY.
YMCA, Great Russell Street, London WC1.

'A Voice from the Watch Tower'

Sir—On January 7, 1977, you published an essay by me entitled "Edmund Ludlow: the Puritan and the Whig". In it I mentioned my plans to explore the subject more fully in an edition of a portion of Ludlow's "A Voice from the Watch Tower", the manuscript with which the essay was concerned. A number of your readers have written to ask for the publication date of the volume and I write on behalf of the Royal Historical Society, which

has published it and from whom it can be obtained, to say that it is now in print. I would like on my own behalf to thank those of your readers who were prompted by the essay to send me information and encouragement. A footnote can now be added to the essay. Two manuscripts have recently emerged which, although they are less substantial and less significant than Ludlow's, complement it and illuminate his purposes: an autobiographical fragment by Ludlow's fellow-regicide Miles Corbet, a political treatise written in the 1650s by Algernon Sidney. The first was sold in the Sotheby's extravaganza of July 24; the second is among the manuscripts which belong to Warwick Castle.

St Edmund Hall, Oxford
OX1 4AR.

Hölderlin, Joyce and Madness

Sir—Michael Hamburger on Hölderlin (October 20) is scornful of attributions of schizophrenia to creative writers when word-play and neologisms are used in evidence. The diagnosis, however, has scarcely been doubted in Hölderlin's case, and nearly forty years of severe disability in looking after himself seem to justify a label of illness.

"Word-play and neologisms are indeed symptoms of schizophrenia" as Mr Hamburger says, but psychiatrists have never turned the logic round and said that therefore everyone who invents an odd word is insane, and certainly do not say that then "James Joyce is one of several writers who must have been far advanced in the disease". As it happens, Joyce was in danger, and his daughter Lucia succumbed severely. Richard Kilman in his biography of James Joyce 1959, page 692 says of Jung's treatment of Lucia for schizophrenia:

When the psychologist pointed out to Lucia elements in poems she had written, Joyce, remembering Jung's comments on *Ulysses*, insisted they were anticipations of a new literature, and said his daughter was an innovator not yet understood. Jung granted that some of her portmanteau words and neologisms were remarkable, but said they were random; she and her father, he commented later, were like two people going to the bottom of a river, one falling and the other diving. Jung's own words on Joyce in a letter are "his 'psychological' style is definitely schizophrenic, with the difference, however, that the ordinary patient cannot help talking and thinking in such a way, while Joyce willed it and moreover developed it with all his creative forces" (Jung's letters, Vol 2, 1976, page 266).

ANDREW C. SMITH.
Department of Psychiatry, Greenwich District Hospital, London SE10 9HF.

Piranesi

Sir—As the author of one of the articles discussed but not identified in Joseph Rykwert's perceptive review of *Piranesi et les Français* (October 20) I must correct him on one point. While I fully agree that J. C. Legrand is a major figure, it was his father-in-law Charles-Louis Clérissieu not Legrand who designed the Governor's Palace at Metz, played second fiddle (to use Rykwert's term) to Robert Adam at Split (and I might add elsewhere) and to Thomas Jefferson over the Virginia Capitol design as well as having the portfolios he sold to Catherine the Great used by Charles Cameron at Tsarskoe-Selo. I suspect that this error occurred in editing or printing but Clérissieu was enough of a boffin during his lifetime. It is only in recent years that his work as an architect, archaeologist and artist has been fully recognized. Let's not go backward.

THOMAS J. MCCORMICK.
Wright-Simpson Professor of Art, Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts 02766.

Human Rights

Sir—I have read belatedly but with interest F. A. Mann's excursion on "the welcome and the unwelcome" and his review of my book *International Law and the Human Rights of Germans between States* (September 29).

Dr Mann's opinions are always worth noting, but unfortunately his review contains certain statements which may create a misleading impression regarding both the scope and the conclusions of the work in question. I would therefore welcome the opportunity to redress the balance. (I write, of course, in my private capacity.)

First, Dr Mann considers that hardly sufficient use is made of the practice of states as a source of international law and he declares that I rely "mainly on international sources, such as decisions of international tribunals, treaties and diplomatic practice...". While the first point may be a matter of loss of emphasis, it involves no consideration of the facts. One purport of my work is precisely to see the nature and extent of the powers which states claim for themselves in their dealings with foreign nationals. To this end a detailed examination of the practice of states, including examples from and from others, such as Canada, Israel, Kenya, India and Austria. Reference is also made to the provisions of local laws and to the actions of local authorities in other countries, including Iraq, Ghana, Uganda, Tanzania, Egypt and South Africa.

GUY S. GOODWIN-GILL.
c/o United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Office for Europe, 4045, GPO, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia.

Among this week's contributors

HAROLD BEAVER is the editor of *The Science Fiction of Edgar Allan Poe*, 1978.

RONALD BLYTHE is the author of *William Blake's In For a Penny: A Prospect of New Citizens* was published earlier this year.

VERNON BOGDANOFF's *Devolution* will be published later this year. ROBERT BOVENS is editor of the quarterly *Salmagundi*. His book on F. R. Leavis will be appearing later this year.

C. R. BOWEN's *The Church Militant and Britain*, Exeter, 1440-1770, will be published this month.

ROBERT BROWNING's most recent book is *The Emperor Julian*, 1976. J. M. CAMERON is University Professor at St. Michael's College, University of Toronto.

A. E. CAMPBELL is the editor of *The USA in World Affairs*, 1974. MARTIN DOWDOR is the editor of *English*.

CHARLES DOWN is Professor of Japanese at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

JOHN DUNN's books include *The Political Thought of John Locke*, 1969, and *Modern Revolutions*, 1972.

G. R. ELTON's latest book is *Reform and Revolution*, 1977.

JOHN HOLLOMAN's *The Proud Knowledge* was published last year.

JERRY HOUSEGO is the author of *Tribal Rugs*, 1978.

IAN JACK's books include *Keats and the Mirror of Art*, 1967, and *Browning's Major Poetry*, 1973.

PETER LEWIS is a lecturer in English at the University of Durham.

DAVID LISBERMAN is a Research Fellow of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge.

JOHN MATTHEWS is the author of *Western Aristocracies and Imperial Courts*, 364-425, 1975.

ROBERT A. MCCAUGHEY is Professor of History at Barnard College, Columbia University.

JOHN MOLE's latest book of poems is *Our Ship*, 1977.

EDWARD NORMAN gave the first of his six Ralph lectures on "Church, State and the World Order" on November 1, 1977.

T. P. WISEMAN's books include *New Men in the Roman Senate*, 1974, and *Classical Poetry*, 1977.

The spiritual statesman

By Robert A. McCaughey

JOHN M. MULDER:
Woodrow Wilson: The Years of Preparation
310pp. Guildford: Princeton University Press. £11.

"Your father", the Rev Dr Joseph Ruggles Wilson informed his three granddaughters upon his son Woodrow Wilson's election to the presidency of Princeton University in 1902. "Is a very great man". A book published as a supplementary volume to *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson* and written by a former student and research assistant to Arthur S. Link, editor of *The Papers* and Wilson's official biographer, might be expected to adhere to this view. Surely it ought not to be counted on to provide support for Wilson's psychobiographical malingerers.

The collaborative effort of William C. Bullitt and Sigmund Freud, *Thomas Woodrow Wilson and the House of Representatives*, was written in the 1930s but was not published until 1967, which makes Wilson's political and diplomatic difficulties to repressed hostility to his father later vented in an unwillingness to work with anyone who questioned his authority or moral ascendancy, is clear once in the footnotes and dismissed in the bibliographical essay as bad history and bad psychology.

Alexander L. and Juliette L. George's *Woodrow Wilson and Colonel House: A Personality Study*, published in 1956, which also focuses on Wilson's putatively troubled relationship with his father, is treated more respectfully, perhaps in keeping with its wide acclaim as a model psychobiography. Its shortcomings, however, are duly noted, among them failure to make full use of Wilson's early papers to consider developments in Wilson's father's professional career, or to appreciate the importance of Wilson's emotional relationship with his wife in the development of his maturity.

Yet it is one of the many virtues of *Woodrow Wilson: The Years of Preparation* that it is not a study of the belief that Wilson was a great man, it provides unpersuaded readers with much to sustain them in their scepticism. It is not necessary to adopt the Freud-Bullitt view of Wilson as a "great fiasco" or even a "prime prig" to believe that a man with such power as Wilson, and ultimately war-weary Europeans, was at best a risky proposition.

Frail at birth, in need of glasses, Wilson suffered throughout his life

from headaches and dyspepsia— which he referred to as "turning in Central America". Even if Freud and Bullitt exaggerated their number, his nervous breakdowns were of frequent occurrence. A stroke in 1896, apparently brought on by arteriosclerosis when Wilson was only thirty-nine, cost him the full use of his right hand and convinced his father that he was dying. Minor recurrences in 1900 and 1904 were followed by a second serious stroke in 1906, leaving him blind in his left eye. A decade of relatively good health followed until, in October 1919, in the midst of his struggle with the Senate to secure ratification of the Versailles Treaty, Wilson suffered a massive stroke that paralysed his entire left side and from which he never recovered.

Wilson was also what today is called "a slow learner". He was nine before he knew his letters and eleven before he could read. According to one daughter, he never did catch on to the multiplication tables. The *Georgetown* made much of this, arguing that Wilson's slowness in achieving literacy was his subconscious means of expressing resentment against his intellectually demanding father. In the winter issue of the *Political Science Quarterly*, Dr Edwin A. Weinstein, a professor of neurology at New York's Mount Sinai Hospital, attributes Wilson's reading difficulties to developmental dyslexia. Whether or not this is a psychological or physiological, or even a hereditary, condition, it sensibly suggests, the result of disruptions in the Wilson household during the Civil War, his formal education got off to an inauspicious start.

By conventional standards, he never did succeed as a student. At Davidson, a small Presbyterian college in North Carolina, where Wilson went at sixteen to study for the ministry, only to leave a year later because of stomach problems, he was only "a fairly good student". At Princeton, where he started his college career over again at nineteen, he began well but after four years compiled an undistinguished academic record.

Subsequent exposures to professional training similarly failed to produce the glow of either intellectual brilliance or studious application. At the University of Virginia, where he studied law, and at the Johns Hopkins University, where he went in 1884 to study history after the failure of a short-lived attempt to set up a law practice in Atlanta, he complained about the character and the amount of prescribed work. At Hopkins, particularly, he was unwilling, and perhaps unable, to pursue the kind of research expected by his German-trained mentors. Wilson left both institutions without completing their prescribed programmes; only the insistence of his first academic employer, Bryan Maw's formidable M. Carey Thomas, and the willing-

ness of the Hopkins authorities to accept in lieu of dissertation a published article, "Cabinet Government", secured him his doctorate. Wilson repaid Miss Thomas for her prodding by breaking his contract with Bryan Maw's aid by the first opportunity. "Teaching women", he had persuaded himself, "relaxes my mental muscle".

It has been argued that Wilson revealed his brilliance not as a student but in the more exacting role of publishing scholar. Yet here, too, John M. Mulder provides contrary evidence. Wilson's first published article, "Cabinet Government in the United States", simply repeated the criticisms of American governmental arrangements made by Walter Bagshot twelve years earlier in *The English Constitution*. "Link", "probably Wilson's greatest scholarly achievement", Mulder shows to have been largely lifted from Heinrich Meier's *Handbuch des Politischen Rechts der Gegenwart*. In later efforts at popular history, such as his *History of the American People*, Wilson demonstrated "a sometimes casual disregard for facts". When readers pointed out errors, he could blithely respond: "I am not an historian; I am only a writer of history, and these little faults must be overlooked in a fellow who merely tries to tell the story."

Where, then, if not in his physical constitution, academic record or scholarship, are the intimations of greatness that prompted such contemporaries as the historian Fred-

erick Jackson Turner to describe Wilson as "the greatest of the great", a professor at Wesleyan as "one of the common crowd"? As have all Wilson's biographers since Ray Stannard Baker, Mulder turns to Wilson's relations with his father.

According to Mulder, this relationship was not characterized by paternal domination or filial passivity and repressed hostility, at least not for long. Wilson's decision against entering the ministry, for example, which Freud and Bullitt see as a repudiation of his father, Mulder describes as rationally arrived at and calmly accepted. Having just experienced a setback in his own ministerial career and obliged to accept a much more modest than that in which he had accustomed himself, the Rev Wilson was in no position to object to his son's "defection" from a profession he increasingly found provided him with no chance for conspicuous success. By the time Wilson graduated from Princeton his father saw in him the opportunity to achieve vicariously the public success that had eluded him. Their roles were reversed.

At the same time, Mulder believes Wilson's father to have had greater intellectual interest in his son than other biographers, both the favourably and the critically disposed, have indicated. From him Wilson acquired a comprehensive view of the world that Mulder traces to a congenital molder of thought, a writer of history, and these little faults must be overlooked in a fellow who merely tries to tell the story.

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Hands off the mills

By A. E. Campbell

MAEVA MARCUS:
Truman and the Steel Seizure Case: The Limits of Presidential Power
390pp. Guildford: Columbia University Press. \$18.75.

On April 8, 1952, President Truman announced that the Federal Government was taking over the steel mills. He did so in order to ensure a continuing supply of steel at a time when the Korean war was still bogged down, and when the steel companies were threatened by the United Steelworkers of America with a strike over pay. The companies challenged the action of the government in the courts. In the lower court the judge granted an injunction against the seizure, and the case went to the Supreme Court, which ruled against the government (in the person of the Secretary of Commerce) in the seminal decision of *Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company v. Sawyer*.

There are two approaches to this fascinating story. One is that of the politics of the time, the last days of the Truman administration, a period when the Korean war was widely unpopular and people were struggling with price increases which were clearly brought on by the war but which the administration seemed unable to control.

The other is that of a constitutional debate going all the way back to Little v. Barreme in 1804 and all the way forward to United States v. Nixon. Maeve Marcus handles both approaches admirably, in a model study among those which use a single incident to illumine larger issues. But although we learn much of the political and economic and social history of the early 1950s, it is in legal history, and over a longer span, that Dr Marcus excels.

The decision in the *Youngstown* case was given by a Supreme Court containing five justices appointed by Roosevelt and four appointed by Truman, and including some of the best American legal minds of the century—men like Frankfurter and Brandeis. Yet the decision was six to three, and all five concurring justices wrote opinions of their own. This is always a warning sign. Dr. Marcus is to dissent, but to concur (as to ride one's jurisdiction on a loose rein. The houses

of instruction rear and shy. So diverse were the reasons given by the six justices who denied the right of the government to act, that lawyers don and since have found it hard to draw precise guidance from the case, quite apart from the fact that the Chief Justice and two others dissented vigorously, and that the Supreme Court may reverse itself.

What does seem clear is that the decision was in some sense a rebuke to excessive use of presidential power. Truman seized the steel mills under the inherent powers granted to the Executive by Article Two of the Constitution—for reasons fully explored by Dr Marcus—rather than relying on any of the powers of the Congress or the courts to him. As she writes, "The Court simply was not convinced that the crisis confronting the nation was sufficiently grave to justify the President's assertion of power." One element in the Court's disallow was the existence of other remedies—the Taft-Hartley Act, for example—but harm was done to Truman at that stage by the fact that he had never had war declared. How could a president call on his emergency wartime powers, when there was no war?

As Mr Justice Jackson—concurring—put it in words which must surely raise an echo today: "No doctrine that the Court could promulgate would seem to me more sinister and alarming than that a President whose conduct of foreign affairs is so largely uncontrolled, and often even is unknown, can vastly enlarge his mastery over the internal affairs of the country by his own commitment of the Nation's armed forces to foreign ventures." This is the main thrust of the decision.

In elaborating it, and differing among themselves, the justices did the Court credit. It has been a great asset to the United States that it has a Constitution written in the eighteenth century. American lawyers must at all times remind themselves that there were giants on the earth in those days. It goes their thinking no harm and their prose a power of good.

Yet for all the events of the recent past, surely, Jackson's fears were exaggerated, and it is perhaps too easy to see the story of Bush v. Nixon, that they were. For 200 years, the power of the Federal government has grown, when it has grown; under the leadership of strong presidents; and for 200 years the presidential office has

has been painting itself into a corner.

If the *Youngstown* decision shows anything, it is that, of the three independent branches of the government, the Court like Congress, can constrain the president. It can constrain neither. Government by judiciary may or may not be a real threat to government by Congress; if the president now wins election he wins it only by deceits which are, by their nature, shabby and can, by their nature, be only briefly successful.

This is a volume in the Contemporary American History series edited by the Columbia University Press by W. E. Leuchtenburg. Other publishers do not look sharp the series will corner the best works in this booming field. While it maintains the standard of this work, in scholarship and in production, historians can only be grateful.

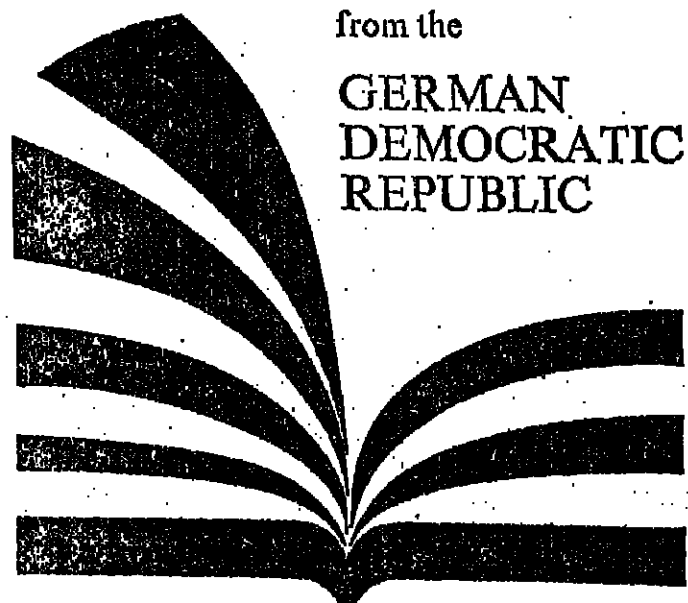
David R. Weber, editor of *Civil Disobedience in America: A Documentary History* (318pp. Cornell University Press, £12.25), writes in his preface that one purpose of the volume is "to counter the widespread impression that the history of civil disobedience in the United States before the Vietnam period has only two figures of lasting interest, Henry David Thoreau and Martin Luther King". The advocates of civil disobedience in American history have been "numerous, influential, and extraordinarily varied... Women and men, blacks and whites... academic philosophers, congressmen, college presidents, laborers, genteel farmers, writers, and ministers of many denominations". The book contains forty-six key documents advocating civil disobedience; the collection is arranged chronologically within subject groupings, and spans the years 1657 to 1973.

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BUCHEXPORT

Royal sanctuary

By Camilla Sykes

PETER COATS:
The Gardens of Buckingham Palace
Foreword by HRH Prince Philip
160pp. 24 colour illustrations,
60 black-and-white illustrations.
Michael Joseph. £6.50.

Peter Coats is well known for his books on gardens; he is not only a practical planter, but has the eye of an artist for landscape and is also a skilled photographer. Who then could be better fitted to describe the Queen's little-known garden at Buckingham Palace? This is the first book ever to appear on the subject. It is short, generously illustrated, but by no means superficial; divided into three parts, "History", "The Garden Today", and "Wild Life". The first part is informative, well-researched and superbly illustrated. The history of Buckingham Palace garden begins with James II's ill-fated scheme to plant mulberry trees all over England for the establishment of the silk industry. It is not the example by enclosing and planting a large area of St James's Park; but the scheme never even started as he planted the black mulberry, *Morus nigra*, whose leaves do not tempt the silkworm in the same way as those of *Morus alba*. Why he made this elementary mistake remains a mystery, but perhaps not altogether surprising as he was after all, according to Henri IV, "the wisest fool in Christendom".

The doomed Mulberry Garden sank into decay and part of the area was sold in 1640 to Lord Goring, who built the first great house on this site. At the Restoration the garden, no longer a silk-worm farm, became a raffish pleasure-ground with outdoor junketing at booths in leafy arbours. In the 1670s the property was bought by Lord Arlington, who closed the Mulberry Garden, lost - Goring House in a fire, rebuilt it and laid out the garden of the future Buck-

ingham Palace. One more fire and one more rebuilding by the Duke of Buckingham followed, and the house acquired the magnificence of a palace and a correspondingly vast and elaborate formal garden, designed by Wise. Queen Anne, Henry VIII. In 1761 Buckingham House was sold to George III and in 1775 it became the property of Queen Charlotte.

It was not until the advent of George IV that the garden was drastically altered and the formal layout of Wise "landscaped" away by William Kent and Capability Brown. The present lake was dug, the Mound formed, screening trees planted, and winding paths carved through the woodland. But the next sovereign, the Sailor King, refused to live at Buckingham Palace (too much gilding) and so the garden's development skipped a reign.

The young Queen Victoria enjoyed it for the fun it provided, the outdoor meals, exercise for the spunk, skating and sledding for the children. But nothing was added except a garden pavilion with rooms decorated with oddly licentious subjects. It has not survived. The famous garden parties of today were started in a small way by Queen Victoria, carried on by Edward VII and gradually enlarged through successive reigns to reach the huge size they are now, when the guests in one afternoon may number 9,000.

The first impression of the garden is one of simple grandeur: a vast green space surrounded by trees, ideally suited to the entertainment of large numbers. It is not the ostentatious grandeur of Versailles, but rather that of some great English country house, and you almost expect to see cows grazing beyond the lake. This 40-acre royal sanctuary in the heart of a great city must be unique; it is full of wild life: plants, birds and insects thrive and there are many rare specimen trees, exotic flowering shrubs, water-side plants and that most English of garden features, the herbaceous border. All this is well described, and the book is beautifully produced; altogether very worth while.

The dry time

By Ronald Blythe

EVELYN COX:
The Great Drought of 1976
149pp. Hutchinson. £4.50.

At the risk of sounding vacillatingly irresponsible, I have to admit that I had a good Great Drought. Two long hot summers in a row, with the old house wide open from end to end for weeks and weeks, its oak giving out some ancient scent never before encountered, and the dry cattle-mat giving up its archaeological treasures, were blissful. A neighbour flew me around in his 1931 aeroplane to see the pattern of the past being baked out of Suffolk's clay, an amazing palimpsest of villas, tracks and sites of every kind. As for all of us in the village, we bloomed in the curious climate: our very postures changed as well as our skins, and lotus-eating was said to be taking place among even the most notorious "scrappers" or work-addicted East Anglians. Of course, unlike Evelyn Cox's benighted corner of Herefordshire, piped water—the most underrated convenience of the 20th century—did not fail us. And that made all the difference.

But I can remember when it was otherwise. Waterless summers were a normal feature of many villages up until the early 1950s and people would make a galvanised puddle stretch to incredible lengths. There was a tiny, trickling, unfailing spring near my house to which boys and women would walk two miles before the Second World War to collect a bucket of water. On the way they would pass horses and cows jostling round parched ponds with those elementary movements of fear which overcome creatures in the desert. Mrs Cox also reveals

the rural host's despair, as well she might, at the inability of the average non-rural guest to understand the limitations of the domestic water supply even when there is not a drought. I will not go as far as Florence Nightingale who, at Scutari, said that any sensible person could keep themselves clean and refreshed on a pint of water a day, but I do think that to live without the slightest concept of water's value is at the worst destructive and at the best ill-mannered.

Evelyn Cox's *The Great Drought* of 1976 says a lot about rural manners in a dry season. Its author is a townsman lately come to farming and thus the greater her amazement when both the old and new water systems of her remote home gave up. It was a good idea to deal with the Great Drought in such personal terms. No doubt some vast official account of it is pending but this highly detailed description of how it hit something as sophisticated as a modern dairy farm and show-jumping stables is of real value, particularly because of Mrs Cox's sharply accurate glance at her neighbours under stress and her discovery of the ramshackle nature of the water supply in countless country areas.

The Bard's botany

By Stanley Wells

MATS RYDEN:
Shakespearean Plant Names
Identifications and Interpretations
117pp. Stockholm: Almqvist and Wiksell International. Sw.kr. 61.

J. HARVEY BLOOM:
Shakespeare's Garden
254pp. Detroit: Tower Books.

JAMES EDMUND HARTING:
The Ornithology of Shakespeare
342pp. Unwin Brothers. £5.25.

Mats Ryden tackles problems of identification and interpretation posed by names of plants mentioned by Shakespeare. He sets it systematically, discussing the state of contemporary botanical science, the work of the horticulturists, and the sources of Shakespeare's knowledge. Analytical tables provide a breakdown of the distribution and frequency of plant references and of Shakespeare's descriptive terminology. Some thirty names pose special problems; each is individually discussed in the attempt to determine exactly which species Shakespeare had in mind. Not infrequently the author is forced to conclusions such as "probably Shakespeare meant nothing definite by cock" and "As used in this context, *flag* has a non-specific reference". But the reader with

little botanical knowledge will be grateful for the learning that arrives at even such negative conclusions. It is tempting to see some of the discussion as academic; he will be forced to recognize it more practical side by Ryden's survey of Swedish translators' interpretations. A reader or actor can rest content with a vague awareness that some kind of plant is intended; the translator has to pin it down more precisely.

The monograph has an extensive bibliography, which however omits some interesting items, including Peter Demer's study of "The Elm and the Vine" as a "marriage topos" (PMLA 1958), a discussion by Martin Gardner in *The Ambidextrous Universe* (1961) of the woodbine and honeysuckle image in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, and a curious book, *Woodbine and Honeysuckle*, by M. Zhabd, privately printed in 1946, which is entirely devoted to this topic. After working his way through a mountain of evidence, the author arrives enigmatically at the conclusion that Shakespeare wrote "woodbine" and that there is no such thing.

The Reverend J. Harvey Bloom, friend and later enemy of Marie Perle, and father of a bestselling author, published *Shakespeare's Garden* in 1903. Now reprinted in facsimile, it describes itself as a compendium of quotations to all references from the Bard to the manner of flower, tree, bush, vine, and herb arranged according to the month in which they are seen to flourish.

A series of essays whose style is luxurious, not to say over-blown, may nevertheless occasionally hit us closer to a sense of what the countryside meant to Shakespeare than can more rigorously scientific studies. "Perhaps of all Warwickshire flowers none are so plentiful as violets; our own little churchyard of Whitchurch is sheathed with them. They grow in every hedge-bank, until the whole air is filled with their fragrance, and even the wood-violets and their allies are equally common." Written just before the spoliation of the countryside, this takes us closer to Elizabethan England than its mere date of composition might suggest.

Bloom's book is a faded period piece. James Edmund Harting's *The Ornithology of Shakespeare* has far more vitality. It first appeared in 1864, according to the present publishers, 1871 according to everyone else; it would not be more accurate to say it was written in 1864, according to the footnotes. Much of the material can be found in the footnotes. The book is a collection of notes, but there it is, a charming, simple homestead, now a charming, simple homestead. It will be well to read it in the original, could be transformed at considerable expense into a pretentious turreted monstrosity in a formal setting—for it seems that the perpetrator, Deillon Marcus Dewey of Rochester, was architect as well as astronomer. The time of his death in 1889 his name had already become "almost as familiar as household words".

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS



WIRRAL
Metropolitan Borough of Libraries
SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS
£2,823-£4,146 (minimum of £3,732 for Chartered Librarians)
BIRKENHEAD CENTRAL LIBRARY—the busiest in Wirral issuing approximately 600,000 books per annum using a computerised issue system. Will be involved with readers enquiry desk duties and the organisation of the workload in the central library.
HESWALL BRANCH LIBRARY—Second-in-Charge (issues approximately 300,000 per annum) with special responsibility for Reference Library Services. In addition, a large part of the duties will be enquiry desk work.
BROMBROUGH BRANCH LIBRARY—Offering a newly qualified librarian an opportunity to experience a wide range of duties, including the organisation of activities for young people.
Application forms from the Director of Leisure Services, 6 Riverside Road, West Kirby, Wirral, Merseyside (051-825 9441, ext. 82) returnable by 17 November.

Mrs Cox's sufferings make salutary reading and her fresh eye for the countryside sees what many an old native village-watcher misses. She has seen and recorded a classic phenomenon worthy to take its place alongside the Great Flood of 1953 and the Great Frost of 1683.

LIBRARIAN

(Ref. A113/A115)
Salary £4,167-£5,087 p.a. Incl.
Lambeth's Library Service, an integral part of the Directorate of Amenity Services, is divided into 4 geographical zones.
Each zone has a team of Librarians responsible for identifying and meeting community needs by providing services inside and outside the library buildings.
We are looking for Librarians who are outgoing, enthusiastic and imaginative to join one of our zone teams.
Applicants must have at least one year's professional experience in a public library system. For further information and application form telephone 01-761 0501, ext. 60 or 01-761 1531 (24-hour answering service), Directorate of Amenity Services, London Borough of Lambeth, 10th November, 1978.

LAMBETH

SOUTHERN EDUCATION AND LIBRARY BOARD

Invites applications for the following posts:

Divisional Librarian

(TWO POSTS)

(Based at Croydon and Dungeness)

Reference number 234/78

Applicants should be qualified Librarians with at least five years' relevant experience.

Salary scale: £4,920 to £5,256 per annum with an additional supplement of £312 per annum for applicants aged 18 years or over.

Application forms and further particulars are obtainable from the Personnel Office, 3 Charlotte Place, The Mall, Amnagh BT61 9AZ. Telephone number Amnagh 523811. Please quote job reference number. Completed applications must be returned not later than 4 pm on Wednesday, November 22, 1978.

CONVINCING WILL DISQUALIFY

Library Assistants

Rising to £3,564 p.a. inc.

Do you have A levels or equivalent qualifications, together with good library or related experience? If so, then this is your opportunity to join the polytechnic library at a time of substantial reorganisation. Find out more about these varied and interesting posts at our Bounce Green, Enfield and Hendon locations, in North London.

As part of a library team, you would provide valuable assistance with normal library duties, and with enquiries from staff and students and help with clerical work associated with the library. We offer further details and application form, clearly stating the post to which you are applying for, and post free please to: Applications Office, Middlesex Polytechnic, Bounce Green Road, London, N11 3NQ. Closing date 15 November.

Middlesex Polytechnic

DONCASTER METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

LIBRARY SERVICE

SENIOR LIBRARIAN

SUPPORT CO-ORDINATION

PO.1 (1-5) £5,415-£6,030 plus £312 supplement

This is a recently "unfrozen" post with responsibilities for library administration, staffing, publicity, promotion and development. Applicants must be qualified librarians with a minimum of 5 years' chartered experience. Supplementary qualifications in administration an advantage.

Assistance with housing and removal expenses in appropriate cases.

Application forms and further details available from Chief Executive Personnel Section, 2 Priory Place, Doncaster DN1 1BN. Tel: 0302 20321. Closing date 17th November.

SUB-LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the post of SUB-LIBRARIAN in the Sub-Library serving the Faculty of Management and Administration. Candidates should be graduates with professional qualification in librarianship or associated fields, and/or appropriate experience. The person appointed will be required to provide an information service to some 300 faculty members and post-graduate students and will be expected to work closely with the faculty members in the preparation of material required for courses and research.

Salary will be in the range £3,883 to £7,754 (Library Grade IIA). Further details and an application form can be obtained from the Employment Office, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AL; telephone 0234 750111, ext. 477. Please quote reference 525/A.

CITY OF EDINBURGH DISTRICT COUNCIL

DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION AND LEISURE LIBRARIES DIVISION

TRAINING AND PERSONNEL OFFICER

£5,568-£6,056 (inclusive of supplement)

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians with suitable experience and a genuine interest in personnel work in a large City Library Service with over 200 staff.

The duties of the post will involve the effective recruitment, deployment and training of library staff at all levels in consultation with a Senior Professional Services Team.

The successful applicant will be required to carry out interview, selection and appointment procedures and to develop training and staff development programmes, will be responsible for the supervision of training professional staff, will liaise with Schools of Librarianship and other bodies in the arrangement of visits, secondments and field-work, and will assist the Professional Services Team in matters affecting staff conditions of service and welfare.

Application forms and further details from the City Librarian, Central Library, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh EH1 1ES, to whom applications should be returned by not later than two weeks after the date of this advertisement.

North-Eastern Education and Library Board

Applications are invited for the following post:

South Divisional Librarian, Jerningham Court, Carrickfergus

DIVISIONAL LIBRARIAN

Salary scale £4,773-£5,568 per annum

The person appointed will be responsible for the co-ordination, development and supervision of all activities in Branch and Mobile Libraries.

Applicants must be Chartered Librarians and should have at least five years' library experience (which may include up to one year of formal study leading to the professional qualification).

The post is open to both men and women.

Application forms may be obtained on receipt of a stamped addressed footlock slip from the Personnel Office, North-Eastern Education and Library Board, County Hall, 182 Galgorm Road, Ballymena BT42 1HN.

(Closing date for applications for this post is Friday, 17th November, 1978.)

Convincing in any form will disqualify.

SECRETARY

wanted for Librarian of professional institution which overlooks Regent's Park, near Great Portland Street Underground Station. The library is particularly concerned with medical history, biography and portraiture. Knowledge of medical terminology not required. Usual secretarial duties, but varied and involving some publications work. Good typing more important than good shorthand. Able to use typewriter more important than good shorthand. Starting salary according to experience, but around £3,567 on a university scale—and there is a free lunch too.

Award-winning modern building.

Write, with curriculum vitae, to: Office Manager, Royal College of Physicians, 11 St. Andrew's Place, London NW1 4LE.

BOXTON METROPOLITAN BOROUGH

LIBRARY SERVICE

SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

AP.2/3 £2,987/£3,834 plus £312

Applications are invited for the above post from suitably qualified persons: chartered librarians will be paid a minimum of £3,732 (inclusive). The person appointed will be employed as a Readers' Adviser in the Central Lending Library.

Application forms and further information obtainable from the Personnel Officer, Town Hall, Boxton BL1 1RU, to be returned by 18th November, 1978.

Southampton THE UNIVERSITY

LIBRARY SERVICE

SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for a post concerned principally with cataloguing and classification in the Main Library. Candidates should be chartered librarians or have completed a course of professional education leading to chartered status.

Salary on the scale £3,465 to £4,632 per annum.

Further particulars from Mrs. P. Vaughan-Smith, The University, Southampton, SO9 8NH, to whom applications should be returned by November 15, 1978, giving details of qualifications and experience and the names of three referees. Please quote ref. 1035/C/15.

THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

Times Newspapers Ltd., P.O. Box No. 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234. Exts. 7736/7754

Details of all advertising categories carried in the T.L.S. Classified Advertisement Pages may be obtained from The Advertisement Manager.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

The British Library Collections

Use your knowledge of Japanese language and culture

Assistant Keeper Appointment

The successful candidate for this interesting London post will join the Department of Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books and be responsible for management of the Japanese Collections (about 50,000 volumes) both antiquarian and modern. Work involves extending the collection of current publications in Japanese, regular scanning of current and antiquarian catalogues, cataloguing and subject indexing new material, providing information on all aspects of Japanese literature, life and culture to academic researchers and the public, compiling catalogues on special aspects of the Collections, and exhibition work.

Candidates (aged at least 28) must have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours or an equivalent or higher qualification either in Japanese or in another subject supported by a thorough knowledge of Japanese language and culture. Experience of library work or academic research in the Japanese field and/or a qualification in librarianship advantageous.

Starting salary within the range £5,855-£8,820 according to qualifications and experience. Appointment may be permanent, or (in an appropriate case) on secondment.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 24 November 1978), write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 86551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote G(49)382.



First Assistant

Required at Barnstaple Central Library Salary: £2,823-£3,279 including supplement. (The Library Service in Devon is currently under review.)

To be first line supervisor in the Central Lending Library with special responsibility for the Children's Section—37 hour week including late evening and Saturday duties.

Previous experience and/or considerable knowledge of library work essential.

Further details and an application form are available from the County Librarian, Administrative Centre, Barley House, Isleworth Road, Exeter. Closing date for application 17th November, 1978.

DEVON



BBC REFERENCE LIBRARY TELEVISION CENTRE, W12

QUALIFIED LIBRARIAN

with good reference library experience required to join team of enquiry assistants operating a reference service for programme makers in Television. Salary: £3,280 p.a. (higher if qualifications exceptional) to £4,040 p.a. maximum plus a per cent shift allowance.

Telephone or write immediately, quoting reference 78.G.1714.TL for application form to: Appointments Department, BBC, Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA. Tel: 880 4469 Ext. 4619.

Education

School Librarian

£3,732-£4,832 p.a. inclusive (AP3-4)

A Chartered Librarian (male or female) is required as School Librarian at the Medon Comprehensive School, Burns Lane, Warsop, Mansfield, Notts. There is also a qualified Assistant Librarian.

Generous assistance will be given with the expenses incurred in moving house in accordance with the Authority's Scheme. For further details, please write to the Assistant County Librarian (quote ref DCC), Education Library Service, County Library, Angel Row, Nottingham.

Applications (no forms) giving details of qualifications and experience, and the names and addresses of two referees, should reach the Headmaster of the School at the address above not later than Friday, 17 November, 1978. Please quote ref. 138.



THE BELFAST EDUCATION AND LIBRARY BOARD

Applications are invited for the undernoted posts in the Libraries Department.

1 Primary Schools Librarian

Salary: £4,461-£5,256 plus £312 pay supplement (AP5/801) The successful applicant must be capable of organising the provision of library books, materials and services to all primary schools in the area. He/she should be critically aware of new developments in School Librarianship and have an interest in current educational trends.

2 Audio/Visual Librarian

Salary: £3,933-£4,761 (AP4/AP5) plus £312 pay supplement. The successful applicant will work mainly within the field of educational support services, with non-book materials of all types.

Both posts are open to both male and female applicants who must be qualified librarians.

CANVASSING WILL DISQUALIFY.

Application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Board Headquarters, 40 Academy Street, Belfast BT1 2NQ (telephone 0232-29211, Ext. 254).

Completed applications must be returned to the Personnel Officer not later than 4.00 p.m., Friday, 1st December, 1978.

Librarians

in Government Departments

There are vacancies in the following Government Departments for candidates with professional qualifications and some practical experience. Those expediting to obtain professional qualifications by 30 November 1978 will be considered.

Home Office

Police College Library, Bramhill House, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire.

Science Research Council

Royal Greenwich Observatory Library and Archives, Herstmonceux Castle, Hailsham, East Sussex. Salary: £3,110-£4,576. Starting salary may be above the minimum. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 23 November 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 86551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote G(5A)824.

Cataloguers £4,530 - £4,917 p.a. inc.

to join the newly-established central library unit at our Chase Side, Southgate location.

Your responsibilities would include cataloguing, classifying, and indexing acquisitions to the polytechnic library using the BLCMP automated cataloguing service, and generally assisting in the development of this key area in response to the needs of the individual site libraries and their users. Professional qualifications are expected together with sound practical experience of automated cataloguing systems and a flexible and enthusiastic approach to work.

Write quoting ref. 41s for further details and application form, posting direct class 1 to: Appointments Officer, Middlesex Polytechnic, Bounds Green Road, London N11 2NG. Closing date November 13.

Middlesex Polytechnic

Essex County Library NORTH AND WEST DIVISION Harlow Area Team

Deputy Area Team Librarian

SO1, £4,920 to £5,256 per annum plus £312 annual salary supplement, plus £120 per annum London Weighting.

We require a qualified librarian to be based at the Harlow Central Library, The High, Harlow CM20 1HA. Further information regarding this post and reorganization generally can be obtained by telephoning the Administration Office on Chelmsford 84081, extension 35.

Applications (no forms) by November 17, 1978 (quoting reference number 78/78) to Mr Barry Langley, County Librarian, County Library Headquarters, Goldway Gardens, Chelmsford, Essex CM2 0EW.



Essex County Council

LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

Amenities Department

Assistant Librarian

£3,108 to £3,936/£4,431

Required to assist the Branch Librarian in the efficient operation and administration of the branch. Hours of duty: 36 per week, worked on a rota basis to cover the hours during which the libraries are open to the public. The rota is arranged so that a reasonable number of evenings are free of duty and also to give periodic Saturday leave. Applicants may be required to work in any of the Council's library establishments.

Application form, returnable by November 17, and detailed job description from Chief Personnel Officer, Town Hall, Colford, London SE8 4RU or telephone 01-890 7886 (24-hour Answerphone service) quoting reference AM106/TLS, and job title.

Reader/Information

Mailing List Research

A large mailing house, Acton, W3,

requiring a person to build and develop their research department. Experience in establishing sources of information and compiling mailing lists an advantage. Reference library experience an advantage.

Tel.: Bert Lee 01-743 8141 (day) 01-449 2842 (after 7.30 p.m.)

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

London Borough of Havering Libraries and Cultural Activities Division

ASSISTANT BOROUGH LIBRARIAN

Administrative Services Grade P.O.1(a) £5,012-£5,827 inclusive (plus essential user car allowance)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons with proven managerial experience for this and tier post responsible for the provision of administrative services for the division.

Further particulars and application forms from: The Borough Librarian and Area Officer, Central Library, St. Edwards Way, Romford RM1 3AR. Closing date 17th November 1978.

Further details and application forms from: The Borough Librarian and Area Officer, Central Library, St. Edwards Way, Romford RM1 3AR. Closing date 17th November 1978.

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